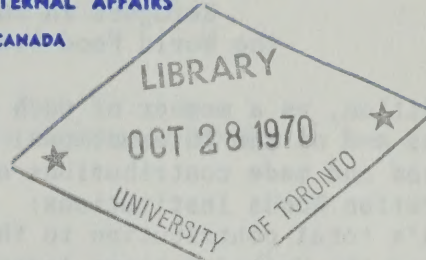




CANADA

# REFERENCE PAPERS

INFORMATION DIVISION  
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## CANADA'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The operating costs of the United Nations, as set out in the organization's annual budget and approved by the General Assembly, are met by assessing the member states. This assessment is derived in accordance with an accepted formula based on relative capacity to pay. In 1970, Canada's share of the regular budget was \$4.6<sup>(1)</sup> million, or 3.02 per cent of the net total. Canada is the eighth-largest contributor. Subject to Assembly approval, the UN Committee on Contributions has decided that, owing to an increased capacity to pay, Canada's assessment rate for 1971-1973 should be increased to 3.08 per cent.

In addition to activities covered by the regular budget, the United Nations carries out extensive programs of economic and technical assistance financed by voluntary or assessed contributions from member states.

Between March 31, 1945, and March 31, 1970, Canada paid assessments of approximately \$50.4 million to the regular budget of the United Nations, as well as \$15 million towards the costs of peacekeeping operations in the Congo (ONUC)<sup>(2)</sup> and the Middle East (UNEF)<sup>(3)</sup>. In maintaining its peacekeeping contingent in Cyprus (UNFICYP)<sup>(4)</sup>, Canada will have absorbed costs amounting to \$14 million by June 18, 1970.

During the first 25 years of the UN, Canada voluntarily contributed in excess of \$264.6 million to special programs such as:

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, all financial figures are in Canadian dollars.
- (2) ONUC ceased activities June 30, 1964.
- (3) UNEF was withdrawn in June 1967.
- (4) This figure represents the cost to Canada over and above the cost the Government would have had to bear in order to maintain these forces in Canada.



the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)  
the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine  
Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)  
the World Food Program (WFP).

In addition, as a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Canada was assessed and made contributions of \$137.5 million (excluding subscriptions to the Bretton Woods Institutions: IBRD, IMF, IFC, and IDA). In summary, Canada's total contribution to the United Nations and its related bodies, the IAEA and the United Nations Association in Canada (UNAC), approximated \$460.2 million during the period March 31, 1946 - March 31, 1970.

The efforts of the UN to maintain peace and security are well known to the general public. Regrettably, insufficient public attention is paid to the less sensational but nonetheless constructive work of the UN Special Programs (UNRWA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the UN/FAO World Food Program), as well as the related programs of the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. In a summary perspective, these efforts constitute an impressive endeavour to conquer those timeless enemies of mankind illiteracy, hunger and disease, while simultaneously providing a significant contribution to political and economic stability in the developing areas of the world.

The following will provide a short description of the activities of the United Nations in peacekeeping and social and economic developments. A statement of Canada's contributions to these important activities (during the period March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1970) is included as Appendix A. Appendix B contains a table listing Canada's contributions to the United Nations system during 1969-70 and Appendix C compares the total contributions of the ten major contributing countries to the voluntary Special Programs of the United Nations.

#### Peacekeeping and UN Finances

Article 1 of the United Nations Charter states that the purpose of the United Nations is "to maintain international peace and security" and to take "collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression". Since 1945, the UN has been involved in military operations in:

#### Korea

Unified Command in Korea, 1950-53.

#### Pakistan and India

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan  
(UNMOGIP), 1949 to the present.

United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM), 1965-66.



## Middle East

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO),  
1948 to the present.

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), 1957-67.

## Lebanon

United Nations Observations Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL),  
1958.

## Congo

United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC), 1960-64.

## West Irian

United Nations Temporary Executive Administration  
(UNTEA), 1962-63.

## Yemen

United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), 1963-64.

## Cyprus

United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), 1964 to the present.

Canada has firmly supported United Nations activities in maintaining international peace, and Canadian military personnel have served with the United Nations in all the above operations. At present, about 625 Canadian military personnel are serving in UNTSO, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP.

Until 1956, with the exception of Korea<sup>(5)</sup>, which did not engage the financing machinery of the United Nations, virtually all member states regularly contributed their assessed share of the relatively modest costs of the United Nations peacekeeping operation. However, with the establishment of UNEF in 1956, followed by ONUC in 1960, peacekeeping costs increased considerably (from 1957 to 1967, UNEF cost \$217 million / U.S. /, while ONUC, from its inception to 1964, cost \$392.8 million / U.S. /). From 1957 until 1961, the General Assembly, led by the U.S., Britain, Canada and a number of other countries, upheld the principle of collective responsibility and supported the adoption of resolutions assessing the costs of UNEF and ONUC against the whole membership, with reductions to the developing countries. However, the U.S.S.R. refused to pay its assessment. The Soviet Union felt that peacekeeping, including the financing and control, was the prerogative of the Security Council and not the General Assembly. It was also dissatisfied with the Secretary-General's handling of the crises. France paid its assessed share of UNEF but not of ONUC. Certain other countries also refused to contribute to one operation or another.

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(5) See United Nations General Assembly "Uniting for Peace" Resolution, 377A(V).



Thus, by 1961, the United Nations faced a serious financial situation. In a resolution co-sponsored by Canada, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to issue \$200 million (U.S.) in UN bonds to provide some working capital. By 1964-65, the U.S.S.R. and France became liable to the loss of their votes in the General Assembly (Article 19), but to disenfranchise the U.S.S.R. and France would seriously have jeopardized the future of the organization. Accordingly, on September 1, 1965, the General Assembly agreed to a consensus worked out in the Committee of 33 that countries should not lose their vote because of the financing problems of UNEF and ONUC and that the financial difficulties of the organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states. Even before this decision had been taken, Canada had announced that it would donate \$4 million (U.S.) as an unconditional voluntary contribution to a special fund to restore the United Nations to solvency. However, to date, 24 countries have contributed only \$20.4 million (U.S.) to the United Nations solvency fund.

Thus the United Nations remains faced with a serious deficit, estimated by a special ad hoc committee of 14 financial experts to be, as of September 30, 1965, \$53 million (French-Soviet view) or \$73.4 million (U.S.-British-Canadian view), the differing figures reflecting varying political views on the financing of peacekeeping operations. In the two years between the report of the ad hoc committee and the 1967 report of the Secretary-General, it was estimated that the minimum deficit had risen to \$60-62 million. After subtracting the voluntary contributions, the deficit remains significant.

The financing of UNFICYP has been accomplished without open controversy since, unlike UNEF and ONUC, it has never been by assessment. The same Security Council resolution which established UNFICYP on March 21, 1964, provided for its financing through voluntary contributions. However, voluntary contributions have proved an unreliable means of financing. Deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start and the Secretary-General has made frequent appeals for contributions. As of May 27, 1970, about \$109.3 million (U.S.) has been collected to meet the organizations estimated costs of about \$116.8 million (U.S.). These costs do not include those that some troop-contributors, including Canada, have agreed to absorb at their own expense without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. During 1970, Canada is expected to absorb about \$1.6 million over and above what it would normally have paid to maintain its contingent in Canada.

Besides providing military personnel for United Nations peacekeeping operations, Canada, as one of the three supervisory members (with India and Poland) of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Indochina, has since 1954 maintained military and civilian personnel in Indochina. By the beginning of 1970, the main Canadian presence in Indochina was limited to Vietnam. Canadian personnel were substantially reduced in Laos and withdrawn entirely from Cambodia following the decision of the Commission in Cambodia to adjourn its activities indefinitely. From 1954 to December 31, 1969, the cost to Canada of participation in the ICSC approximated \$19.8 million.

While it has made some progress, the Committee of 33 has not yet managed to reach agreement upon guidelines for the financing of future peacekeeping operations.



## Development Funds

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was created by the United Nations General Assembly in November 1965 through the merger of the United Nations Special Fund (1959) and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) (1949). The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations or of the Specialized Agencies, while the governments that receive the assistance are responsible for the local ("counterpart") costs of the projects.

In 1969, the United Nations Development Program, in partnership with participating governments and the 14 United Nations agencies<sup>(6)</sup>, carried out close to 3,000 technical co-operation projects in the developing world. This involved an outlay of more than \$200 million (U.S.) by the UNDP and a somewhat larger sum in cash or kind by the recipient countries themselves. From 1959 to the close of the First United Nations Development Decade, the UNDP and its predecessor organizations provided close to \$1,200 million (U.S.) in technical co-operation assistance. Thousands of projects, each of modest size, were implemented under the Technical Assistance component of the Program at a cost of \$540 million (U.S.). Counterpart support furnished to these projects amounted to approximately half of that sum. During the same period, 1,075 larger-scale projects in the Special Fund component were approved by the Council. By the end of 1969, the UNDP had spent approximately \$640 million (U.S.) in the execution of these projects and the recipient countries had contributed in cash and kind the equivalent of \$900 million (U.S.)

The publication, late in 1969, of the *Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System* (the *Jackson Report*) came at the end of two decades of rapidly expanding involvement by the UN system in the field of economic and social development. In his report, Sir Robert Jackson made recommendations for major reforms in the organization and operations of the UN development system in order to increase the capacity of the system to handle a greatly expanded program. In recent meetings of the Governing Council of the UNDP, Canada has played an active role in the formulation of a wide-ranging series of principles and guidelines for strengthening the UNDP, based on the recommendations of the Jackson Report. These decisions centre on the introduction of "country programming" of United Nations development co-operation, linking United Nations activity more closely with the objectives of each developing country, more fully co-ordinating the efforts of the various United Nations development-assistance organizations, increasing responsibilities for the UNDP's 94 field offices throughout the world, and streamlining project procedures to avoid "pipeline" delays.

Canada has been a major supporter of the UNDP and its predecessors from their inception and, up to and including 1970, has contributed \$108.5 million to the UNDP and its predecessor programs. Canada's 1970 pledge was \$15 million (U.S.), which represents over 6 per cent of the total pledge. In its recently-published foreign policy review, the Government stated its intention to increase support of the United Nations Development Program on evidence that its effectiveness is being improved.

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(6) Includes the 13 Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).



## Intergovernmental Agencies

Much of the UN work aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of the people of the world is carried out by specialized inter-governmental agencies. These agencies are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special arrangements. They have their own membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they work with the United Nations and with each other through the co-ordinating machinery of the Economic and Social Council.

The intergovernmental agencies are:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
(World Bank or IBRD)
- International Development Agency (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization (UNESCO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Canada is a member of each of the Bretton Woods Institutions (IBRD, IFC, IMF, IDA), the other Specialized Agencies and the IAEA, and since 1945 has been, or still is, represented on the executive body of each.

Contributions to the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies are in addition to payments made to the United Nations budget. During the period 1945-70, Canadian assessments in the Agencies (as well as the IAEA) totalled approximately \$62.7 million. Some of the Agencies provide technical experts, advisers and training facilities in addition to those financed by the United Nations Development Program. Canada is of the view that the financing of technical assistance should be done mainly on a voluntary basis and channelled through the UNDP. Consequently, Canada contributes \$60,000 a year to the voluntary technical assistance fund of the IAEA. This fund, supported by the UNDP and voluntary contributions of member states, enables the Agency to offer assistance in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Several Agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO) fix their scale of assessments in accordance with principles broadly similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale. In ICAO, IMCO, ITU, UPU and WMO, assessments are determined by somewhat different procedures and are based partly on the degree of interest in and use for the services the particular Agency provides to a member state. Agencies such as the IBRD, IFC, IDA, and IMF do not levy regular assessments; rather, their members provide funds in the form of capital advances.



The primary function of the World Bank and the IDA is to extend loans and credits to member countries, chiefly the developing ones, for projects which the Bank's studies have indicated will make an important contribution to the borrower's economic development. The two organizations differ essentially in the source of their funds and the terms of their loans. The World Bank obtains most of its funds by borrowing in private capital markets and it must, accordingly, lend on similar terms. The IDA relies on interest-free advances from governments for the bulk of its resources and thus can make loans on much softer terms. Canada's subscription to the World Bank's capital amounts to \$856 million, or 3.43 per cent of the total. Like other members, Canada has paid only one-tenth of its subscription, so that its actual contribution to the Bank's lendable capital is \$85.6 million. The remaining nine-tenths of all subscriptions constitute a guarantee of the Bank's obligations. Since IDA's inception in 1960, Canada has contributed or pledged \$167 million, including the recent contribution to the second replenishment of \$81 million.

The IFC is also an affiliate of the Bank and seeks to promote the growth of productive private enterprise in developing member countries. The total of gross commitments since the inception of operations equals \$377.4 million (U.S.) in 40 countries. Canada's subscription to the IFC amounts to \$3.89 million (\$3.6 million / U.S. / of IFC's paid-in capital of \$106.6 million / U.S. /.)

The operations of the IMF are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Fund holdings of member currencies as of December 1969 amounted to nearly \$19 billion, and gold holdings to almost \$3.5 billion. Currency holdings included Canadian currency equivalent to \$357 million, representing 48 per cent of the current Canadian quota of \$740 million. As of October 1970, the Canadian quota will increase to the \$1,100 million level and will remain the sixth-largest quota in the organization. This increase in the Canadian quota will require the payment to the Fund by Canada of \$90 million in gold and \$270 million in Canadian currency in the form of non-interest-bearing, non-negotiable notes.

In addition to contributing to the regular programs of the UN Specialized Agencies, member states have frequently been requested to make extra-budgetary contributions to special programs of assistance designed to overcome particularly acute problems and serious deficiencies existing in various areas of the world. Examples of such special programs include the FAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, the WHO Malaria Eradication Program (which is now part of the WHO regular budget) and the World Food Program (WFP) organized in 1963 as a joint UN/FAO program. Canada has made substantial contributions to each of these programs. Since the inception of the WFP, of which Canada was co-author, Canada has been among the leading contributors to its multilateral food-aid operations. Canada's pledged contribution in 1970 is \$4 million in cash and \$13.5 million in food aid, second only to the contribution of the United States. The activities of the WFP include projects in developing countries and the supply of emergency food aid in cases of national disaster.



The Canadian Government's contributions and assessments to the United Nations and its related bodies do not include the generous donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada. Furthermore, the above data do not including the Canadian Government's gifts of emergency relief (food, clothing, medical supplies) or the over \$1 billion the Government has given in bilateral foreign aid to the developing areas of the world.

### Relief Funds

#### UNHCR and Refugees

The United Nations defines a "refugee" as a person who has left the country of his normal residence because of fear of persecution. At the end of the Second World War, the number of refugees in Europe was close to 2,200,000. Immediately after the War, Canada and other countries formed the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, to assist refugees in emigration, re-establishment in their country of asylum, or voluntary return to their original homes. In 1946, a United Nations agency, the International Refugee Organization, was established to continue this work. Canada became a member of IRO in 1947 and, from 1946 to 1951, contributed about \$18.8 million to the Organization and accepted 123,479 refugees and displaced persons.

In 1949, the General Assembly decided to appoint a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a three-year term to protect the interests of refugees after the termination of IRO. The term of the UNHCR has since been renewed successively until December 31, 1973. The High Commissioner's program is administered by an Executive Committee consisting of representatives of members of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies. Canada has been a member of this committee since 1957, and chaired it in 1965. From 1951 to 1969, Canada contributed \$4.7 million to the UNHCR, and donated \$650,000 in 1956-57 to the Canadian Red Cross for assistance to Hungarian refugees. In 1969, the Canadian Government increased its annual contribution to \$400,000 from the previous figure of \$350,000.

Through the efforts of the refugee programs of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, the IRO and the UNHCR, the main task of material assistance to the "old" refugees has been successfully concluded. The total number of new refugees of concern to UNHCR in Europe in 1968 amounted to over 22,500, compared to fewer than 15,000 in 1967. It was possible, however, to offset the increase of new arrivals, through naturalization and emigration and, on December 31, 1968, the number of refugees within the High Commissioner's competence in Europe was approximately 730,000. The great majority of these are now satisfactorily settled. The improvement of the situation in Europe has been made possible to a large extent by the contributions of governments of the United Nations and its related programs, World Refugee Year (WRY) and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). During WRY (June 1959 to June 1960), 97 countries, including Canada, took part in the campaign and contributed more than \$83 million (U.S.). The Canadian Government's contribution to WRY was \$1 million in wheat flour to UNRWA and \$600,000 for the admission, in three movements, of 325 tubercular refugees and their dependants to Canada, who have now been treated in sanatoria and resettled. In addition to the movement of tubercular refugees, Canadian participation in WRY resulted in



the admission to Canada of over 5,000 refugees, including 1,097 from camps in Italy and Germany. As of July 7, 1969, Canada had also admitted 11,165 refugees from Czechoslovakia who left that country at the time of the Soviet intervention in August 1968.

In 1965, the UNHCR took on added responsibilities by bringing assistance to new groups of refugees in Africa, where the total number is approximately 950,000 (1969 estimate). The African refugee situation now constitutes by far the largest part of the work of the UNHCR, since the sudden influx of thousands of refugees into areas lacking an extensive infrastructure may lead to famine and epidemics, as well as to political tension. The UNHCR provides emergency relief as a first step, including food and medical supplies. It assists local governments in programs for the refugees. Generally the refugees are from Rwanda, the Congo (Kinshasa), Burundi, the Sudan, Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique.

#### UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees was established in 1949 to provide relief and rehabilitation for about 950,000 Arab refugees who lost their homes and their means of livelihood as a result of the Palestine hostilities of 1948-49. Owing to natural increase, these refugees now number more than 1.3 million. To this number must be added the 500,000 "new refugees" created by the June 1967 Middle East war. The Agency was set up to co-operate with local governments in direct relief and works programs and to consult them on measures to be taken either until international assistance for relief and works programs was no longer available or until the refugees were able to exercise the choice between repatriation and compensation offered to them by resolutions of the General Assembly. As originally envisaged, the Agency's mandate was to run for a limited period. However, political considerations have impeded plans for solving the refugee problem and the General Assembly has found it necessary to renew the mandate several times. It was last renewed to June 30, 1972.

To finance its 1969 activities, UNRWA needs about \$42.5 million. Owing to increasing demands for relief, health and educational services and to rising costs in the countries where the Agency operates, it has in recent years faced serious financial difficulties.

Canada has customarily ranked high among the regular contributors to UNRWA. In total contributions since 1949, it stands third behind the United States and Britain. In response to special conditions resulting from the "Seven-Day War", the Canadian Government contributed about \$3 million to UNRWA in 1967-68, in emergency assistance, cash and foodstuffs. For the fiscal year 1969-70, Canada made its regular contribution of \$500,000 in cash and \$700,000 in food and commodities, and also made a special supplementary contribution to UNRWA of wheat flour worth \$500,000. The Canadian Government believes that UNRWA's subsidiary educational and vocational-training program is vital to the maintenance of peace in the area and to the ultimate liquidation of the problem of refugees by facilitating their rehabilitation.



## UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief for children during catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programs of child-care, particularly in developing countries. In 1953, the General Assembly voted unanimously to continue UNICEF for an indefinite period.

The aim of UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programs countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments, and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the program amounts at least equal to those received from UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made. It doubles the amount of money made available for UNICEF projects and establishes a basis for the continuation of the projects after the UNICEF aid is terminated.

The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. Since the inception of UNICEF, Canada has contributed about \$21.2 million. In 1969-70, individual Canadians contributed approximately \$1.7 million and the Canadian Government increased its annual contribution from \$1 million to \$1.2 million towards the total UNICEF budget of \$46 million. In February 1970, Canada gave \$200,000 in emergency aid to Nigeria.

RP/C



CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ITS SPECIAL FUNDS, NON-FINANCIAL SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, THE IAEA AND THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1945-46 TO 1969-70

SOURCE: Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1946, to March 31, 1970

\* Due to rounding of figures







# APPENDIX B

## CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR 1969-70

(paid by March 31, 1970)

	Percentage Assessment or Voluntary Contribu- tion (V)	Canadian Dollars
<u>Regular Budget</u>	3.02%	4,557,388
<u>Special Accounts</u>		
UNEF	V	-----
UNFICYP	V (estimated)	1,235,000
UNRWA - Cash	V	500,000
Food Aid	V	1,200,000
World Food Program - Cash	V	4,032,812
Commodities	V	13,513,500
UNHCR	V	400,000
UNDP	V	13,500,000
UNICEF	V	1,400,000
UNITAR	V	60,000
UN International School	V	-----
Congo Civilian Fund	V	500,000
UN Education Training Program for South Africa	V	1,500
<u>Specialized Agencies and IAEA</u>		
ILO	3.36%	1,076,405
FAO	4.07%	1,302,094
WHO	2.71%	1,272,130
UNESCO	2.90%	1,089,988
ICAO	3.69%	266,411
IMCO	1.53%	17,996
ITU	3.80%	235,000
WMO	2.62%	82,000
UPU	2.65% (estimated)	37,000
IDA	V	60,251,012
IBRD	V	-----
IFC	V	-----
IMF	V	-----
IAEA - Regular Budget	2.74%	342,683
Operational Budget	V	61,560
<u>Related Organizations</u>		
International Committee for the Red Cross		20,000
United Nations Association in Canada		27,000

TOTAL ..... \$106,981,479







# APPENDIX C

## TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF TEN MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE VOLUNTARY SPECIAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

PROGRAM	Total Contributions (all countries)	U.S.A.	Britain	Canada	Sweden	Germany	France	Nether- lands	U.S.S.R.	India	Italy
EPTA											
1951-69	824.5	371.0	62.1	45.8	29.3	32.6	32.7	25.4	28.0	12.6	9.9
Special Fund											
1959-69	986.6	294.9	71.4	52.6	103.7	57.0	18.7	48.3	12.0	23.4	14.9
UNDP											
EPTA and Special Fund											
1969-70 <sup>(1)</sup>	225.4	86.2	14.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	15.0	21.0	11.2	4.2	9.4	3.0	3.5	3.0
UNHCR											
1952-69	52.4	13.7	5.26	4.07	3.76	3.93	4.09	2.97	----	.01	.22
1969	5	.6	.36	.37	.16	.33	.39	.17	----	.01	.02
UNICEF											
1947-69	505.0	271.6	15.2	20.4	14.5	16.5	18.5	2.6	9.8	7.8	3.9
UNRWA											
1950-69	667.4	455.6	109.5	23.9	11.0	8.2	15.9	1.4	----	.4	1.5

(1) Figures include pledges for 1970.

(2) The U.S. Government has announced a total pledge of \$86,188,000 to the UNDP, subject to the proviso that it does not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions to the program, including assessed and audited local costs.

SOURCES: Statement of contributions pledged and paid for the year 1970, as at May 31, 1970 (UNDP DP/C/L.87). Report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. General Assembly Official Records, twenty-fourth session. Supplement No. 12(A/7612). Financial Reports and Accounts for UNICEF up to the year ending December 31, 1969 (E/ICEF/AB/L.97). Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969.





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Table 1: Summary of Data Collection									
Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Observer	Species	Count	Notes	Remarks
2018	Jan	15	08:00	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	12	Clear weather	Initial survey
2018	Jan	22	09:15	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	15	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Feb	05	07:30	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	10	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Feb	12	08:45	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	18	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Mar	01	09:00	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	20	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Mar	08	08:30	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	16	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Mar	15	09:10	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	14	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Mar	22	08:00	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	11	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Mar	29	09:30	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	13	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Apr	05	08:15	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	17	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Apr	12	09:00	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	19	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Apr	19	08:45	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	15	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	Apr	26	09:10	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	12	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	May	03	08:30	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	16	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	May	10	09:00	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	18	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	May	17	08:15	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	14	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	May	24	09:30	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	11	Clear weather	Continued survey
2018	May	31	08:00	Field Station	J. Smith	Sp. A	13	Clear weather	Continued survey

Table 1: Summary of Data Collection

This table provides a detailed record of the data collected during the study. The columns represent the following variables:

- Year: The year of the observation.
- Month: The month of the observation.
- Day: The day of the observation.
- Time: The time of day when the observation was made.
- Location: The specific location where the observation took place.
- Observer: The name of the person who made the observation.
- Species: The species being observed.
- Count: The number of individuals observed.
- Notes: Any additional information or observations recorded.
- Remarks: Any specific comments or remarks regarding the observation.

The data shows a general trend of increasing counts over time, with some fluctuations. The observations were made under clear weather conditions throughout the period.